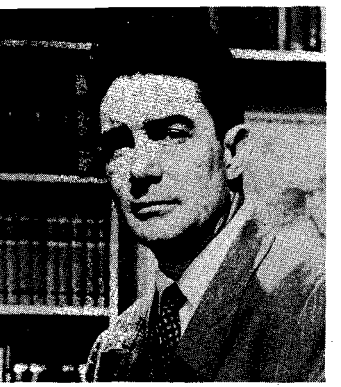
THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 12, No. 2 (Broadcast 542) January 10, 1966 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

AND NOW RHODESIA

Communists have been gaining control of vast portions of Africa, by eliminating white European rule, then installing dictatorships by native Africans who are under communist control. Propaganda is the primary communist weapon. A majority of black Africans are primitive, governed by ancient tribal systems, quite unable, without white help, to maintain even a semblance of civilized order. A few communist-trained natives can quickly inflame black Africans to hatred of European whites, convince them that the white man's economic developments are ruthless exploitation, induce them to demand independence from white colonial rule. When European whites are driven out, bloody chaos ensues. The communists take over through trained native puppets.

This communist program is called "liberation of the African masses." Its slogans are decorated with the words "democracy," "freedom," independence," "majority rule." It is succeeding with the help of the United Nations and of the great western powers. By exerting pressure on European nations to acquiesce in the communists' African program, the UN and the U.S. have greatly aided communist conquest: they have provided what is cynically called the "moral force" that has been the prime factor in eliminating white rule in Africa, before the natives qualify for self-rule.

Totalitarian liberals—in control of the American government for a generation—have been thoroughly indoctrinated against European colonial rule. Hence, while ignoring, or tacitly approving, vicious communist colonialism in Asia, American liberals have led the pack who promote race hatred in Africa by howling about European colonialism. Communist inspired hatred of European colonialism has even influenced American political leaders in wartime decisions. Remember, for example, how President Franklin D. Roosevelt made American help to Great Britain in the early stages of World War II contingent upon Winston Churchill's promise to grant national independence to British colonial territories.[1]

Since then, American liberal leaders have used the prestige, power, and wealth of our nation to force the surrender of vast regions to native dictators under communist control.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

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The United Nations—pretending to support the ideal of independence and self-determination for all peoples—has aided communist conquest of Africa, by fanning the fires of race hatred, encouraging communist-trained native assassins to seize power under pretext of bringing national independence to primitive tribal groups unable even to comprehend the concept of nationhood.[2]

In 1954, the Soviets formally initiated their African campaign by establishing the Soviet Embassy in Cairo as the center for communist agitation in the Middle East and North Africa. Within four years, agitation (supported by the United States and the United Nations) had prepared the ground for bloody action. In December, 1958, at Accra, in Ghana, communists held a general conference on Africa. Soviet Russian and communist Chinese delegations were in control; but groups from India, the United States, and other non-African countries attended. The violence, which later drenched much of Africa in blood, was planned at this Accra Conference.[2]

What has happened in Africa since the communist program of agitation and subversion began, is almost beyond belief. Consider the tragedy of the Belgian Congo.

On June 30, 1960, Belgium, under strong American and United Nations pressure, recognized the Congo as an independent nation.[3]

On July 6, 1960, African soldiers mutinied against their white Belgian officers. Drunken and berserk Africans rampaged in an orgy of murder, mayhem, rape, and pillage. African atrocities—even against the once-loved white missionaries and medical doctors of the interior — are too numerous and too horrible to relate. Patrice Lumumba, communist African Prime Minister of the new country, lashed the primitive people with demagogic appeals to black racism.[3]

The Belgian government sent paratroopers to restore order. Lumumba asked for UN military assistance to protect the Congo against "Belgian military intervention." The United States took the lead in the United Nations, to get a UN resolution *condemning* Belguim and *demanding* withdrawal of her troops.[3]

On July 14, 1960, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution calling upon the Belgians to withdraw, and authorizing the Secretary General to send UN invasion forces into the Congo.[3]

On July 16, 1960, before all whites were evacuated, the first UN soldiers were sped in by U. S. Air Force planes. Belgian troops withdrew under fire.[3]

During July and August, 1960, hundreds of Soviet, Czech, and other communist-bloc technicians arrived in Leopoldville. Large quantities of communist money, arms, planes, and trucks were rushed to Lumumba's support.[3]

The United States government also sent aid to communist Lumumba.[3]

Lumumba (eventually overthrown and murdered) was succeeded by Cyrille Adoula, a socialist who surrounded himself with trained communists.[3]

Moise Tshombe — anti-communist, pro-western President of Katanga who had declared Katanga independent of the Congo Republic because of chaos and communist control in the Congo — refused to recognize Adoula's regime.[3]

Since the UN claimed to be supporting self-determination and independence for colonial people, Tshombe expected support for Katangan independence. Instead, the United Nations directed its entire military effort *against* Katanga, to destroy Tshombe and force Katanga back into the Congo Republic.[3]

The UN war on behalf of the communist-controlled central Congolese government succeeded. The once prosperous and orderly province of Katanga was devastated and forced to rejoin the Congo Republic. On May 31, 1963, Tshombe fled his country to avoid arrest. While keeping the Congo Republic afloat with American tax dollars, our government also paid the bills of the UN army of occupation which maintained a semblance of order until June, 1964, when UN troops were

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withdrawn. Chaos returned to the Congo. Moise Tshombe was invited back, and, on July 12, 1964, became Premier of the Congo Republic, which he had been fighting 15 months before.[4]

Communists incited rebellion against Tshombe, who—seeing that his black armies were ineffective —hired about 300 white officers and technicians. Communists and liberals throughout the world denounced him viciously.[4,5]

The United States government (which had taken the lead and paid the bill to destroy Tshombe) gave him some technical aid after he became Premier;[4] but, by the end of 1964, our State Department was pressing him to make peace with communist rebels and take them into his government.[5]

Under these conditions, Tshombe, throughout 1965, struggled for internal stability and fought communist rebels in the Congo Republic. Toward the end of the year, he was ousted as Premier. The military then seized power from the Congo President who had ousted Tshombe. The year ended with prospects bleak and foreboding for the Congo.

The two main Portuguese territories in Africa are Angola (on the Southwest coast) where blacks outnumber whites 20 to 1, and Mozambique (on the Southeast coast) where blacks outnumber whites 73 to 1. Portugal is the only European colonial power which has adamantly resisted communist-United Nations-United States pressures to surrender her African possessions, and she has paid a high price for holding on to her own. Trained communist agents (with indirect, if not direct, support from the UN and the U.S.) have sent into the Portuguese territories alien, savage marauders who have perpetrated or instigated horrible atrocities against peaceful residents, white and black alike.[2]

South of the Portuguese territories, on the southern tip of the African continent, is the Republic of South Africa, where blacks outnumber whites 4 to 1. A strong, prosperous,independent nation—developed by whites — the Republic of South Africa has thus far successfully held out against enormous pressure intended to force surrender of her white Christian civilization to the primitive and semi-primitive blacks within her borders. As pointed out in this *Report* on September 13, 1965, powerful groups within the United States, enjoying indirect support from our government, are trying to promote a United Nations military invasion of South Africa to destroy that bastion of white civilization on the Dark Continent.[6]

The liberal-communist-United Nations line with regard to Africa zigzags to meet specific contingencies. For example, Belgium was forced to abandon the Congo in order to permit "self-determination" and "national independence" for the Congolese. Yet, when Katanga wanted to assert "self-determination" and achieve "national independence" from the communist-controlled Congo Republic, the liberal-communist-United Nations line made a 180-degree turn — to demand "national unity" in the Congo.[2-5]

With regard to Rhodesia, the liberal-communist-United Nations line directly repudiates "self-determination," "national independence," and "naational unity." Communists, and African nations which have recently gained their independence from European colonial powers, are demanding that Great Britain use military force to crush Rhodesian independence.[7] Approving the long-range communist objective, liberals in the United Nations and in the U. S. government generally refrain from advocating war against Rhodesia, but demand harsh economic and diplomatic sanctions. The long-range communist objective is to gain control of Rhodesia, through surrender of the country to blacks who are not yet qualified to govern. The surrender is to be achieved by forcing upon Rhodesia the principle of "one man, one vote" in elections. When every adult, regardless of qualifications, can vote, blacks will control the country, because they outnumber whites 18 to 1.[8]

The rapid dissolution of the British African Empire (of which Rhodesia was a part) has

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been an extraordinary spectacle. Since the mid-1950's, when communists formally initiated their campaign against European colonialism in Africa, the following British trusts, protectorates, and colonies have become "independent" African states.

January 1, 1956	**Anglo-Egyptian condominium in Africa (now Republic of the Sudan)**
January 1, 1960	**Cameroons (now part of Cameroun)**
April 27, 1960	**British Togoland (now part of Togo)**
July 1, 1960	**Somaliland (now Somalia)**
July 1, 1960	**Gold Coast State (now Ghana)**
April 27, 1961	**Sierra Leone**
December 9, 1961	**Tanganyika (now part of Tanzania)**
October 9, 1962	**Uganda**
October 1, 1963	**Nigeria**
December 10, 1963	**Zanzibar and Pemba (now part of Tanzania)**
December 12, 1963	**Kenya**
July 6, 1964	**Nyasaland (now Malawi)**
October 24, 1964	**Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia)**
February 18, 1965	**Gambia**

Only Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland remain of what used to be British Africa.

The 14 British African territories which have been granted independence since 1956 had had little or no experience in self-government. Communist influence in most of them is now strong. In some — such as Tanzania and Ghana — communists are in control. Most have a primitive economy and culture. None has a stable, self-sustaining society that can exist without outside help — most of which is provided directly or indirectly, by American taxpayers. Yet each has equal voting power in the United Nations with the United States. Together with other recently-emerged nations of Africa, they form the most powerful voting bloc in the UN; and, on many delicate and dangerous issues, they promote communist objectives.

Rhodesia, on the other hand, has been a stable, prosperous, self-governing colony for 42 years.

In 1923, the British crown granted Southern Rhodesia (now known as Rhodesia) a constitution which forms the basic structure of Rhodesia's present government.[8]

The constitution provided for a Legislative Assembly, elected by the people, and a Prime Minister with Cabinet, responsible directly to the Assembly. The government of Southern Rhodesia was given sole authority over all internal affairs, with one limitation: the British government had to approve any law which did not apply equally to negro and white citizens.[8]

The 1923 constitution of Southern Rhodesia permitted standards for voter qualification (income, property ownership, education) which did not discriminate against negroes as a race but which were too high for most negroes to meet. Hence, Southern Rhodesia was governed by the educated, property-owning white minority.[8]

In 1941, British and Southern Rhodesian governments approved the Land Apportionment Act, setting up distinct white and negro living and working areas — the basis of Rhodesia's current race policy. Under the Land Apportionment Act, only those Europeans (such as missionaries, traders, and government officials) who can prove their jobs are of direct benefit to negroes, are allowed to work in restricted negro areas, thus discouraging white competition in the negro economy. On the other hand, negroes are encouraged to work in white areas, in open competition with workers of the white minority.[8]

In 1953, Southern Rhodesia joined two other British territories — Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland — to form the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in hopes of developing a strong regional economy. Whereas Southern Rhodesia was controlled by whites, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were controlled by negroes. African

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nationalist agitation inflamed such race hatred that it became impossible for these three territories to remain united. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland broke up. Northern Rhodesia became Zambia. Nyasaland became Malawi. Both were granted independence from Great Britain in 1964, and were admitted to the United Nations.[8]

Southern Rhodesia — the white-controlled territory — was not granted independence. It returned to its former status as a self-governing British colony, no longer called Southern Rhodesia, but, simply, Rhodesia.[8]

In 1961, in hopes of countering the communist-instigated "one-man, one-vote" propaganda which was eliminating white influence throughout black Africa, Rhodesian voters adopted a new constitution which increased the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly from 50 to 65, drastically reducing voter qualifications for electing the 15 additional members. The 1961 constitution permits no racial discrimination; but, in maintaining high voter qualifications for elections of 50 members of the Legislative Assembly, lower qualifications for the other 15 members, the constitution presently has the effect of assuring that most of the 50 seats in the Assembly can be controlled by whites, 15 by negroes.[8]

Negroes who meet the high standards of voter qualification have the same voting privileges as whites who meet the same standards. When enough negroes qualify, they can control the Assembly. When they control the Assembly, they can choose the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. In short, the Rhodesian constitution provides a safe and sensible means for the negro majority to take control of the government as soon as the negroes qualify to govern.[8]

The British government approved the 1961 Rhodesian constitution, and so did Rhodesia's top negro "nationalist" leaders, Joshua Nkomo and Ndabaningi Sithole. Nkomo and Sithole not only participated in the constitutional conferences which produced the constitution, but also claimed credit for its final authorization and submission to the voters.[8]

Pressures from communist-led nationalist groups and leaders outside Rhodesia (specifically, threats to withdraw economic and political support from the nationalist movement in Rhodesia) prompted Rhodesian nationalists to repudiate the constitutional agreement (which they had helped effect), and also created a rift between Rhodesian nationalist leaders Nkomo and Sithole.[8]

In 1963 — before the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was formally dissolved — civil war broke out in Rhodesia, between Nkomo's and Sithole's rival nationalist groups. The conflict spread terror throughout Rhodesia, causing the only racial violence Rhodesia has experienced since she became a self-governing colony in 1923. To restore order, Rhodesian authorities arrested Sithole and Nkomo. They were confined in restriction camps. That is where they, and their key henchmen, are today, enjoying enough freedom to indoctrinate new followers with nationalist propaganda, supplied, in part, by the United States Information Agency.[8,9]

The dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Great Britain's ready grants of independence to the two negro-controlled members of the former federation, and the growing racial turmoil throughout Africa, stimulated strong demand in Rhodesia for independence. The Rhodesian government pledged itself to uphold the 1961 constitution.[8]

Having granted independence to its other African territories which adopted constitutions approved by local voters and by the British government, Great Britain had no reasonable grounds for refusing independence to Rhodesia; yet, the British were afraid of losing trade from the colored Commonwealth nations; afraid of losing support from the United States; afraid of incurring the hostility of the entire Afro-Asian-communist bloc in the United Nations. Great Britain hedged — later repudiated — her commitment to Rhodesian independence.[8]

At first, the British said independence could not be granted until there was a clear expression of desire for independence by the Rhodesian people. The Rhodesian government arranged a national

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referendum on the question. On November 5, 1964, Rhodesian voters voted almost 10 to 1 for independence. Acknowledging that only a few thousand Rhodesian negroes were qualified to vote in the referendum, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith had conferences with tribal chiefs and headmen, who represent the bulk of Rhodesia's 3.8 million negroes. The tribal chiefs and headmen also endorsed independence.[10]

The British said that decisions of tribal chiefs and headmen could not "reveal satisfactory evidence of the wishes of the African population."[10]

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith continued negotiations with the British government, but initiated no action toward independence until after the general elections of 1965. On May 7, 1965, Rhodesian voters gave Smith's Rhodesian Front Party a landslide victory at the polls, thus emphatically endorsing Smith's stand for independence from Great Britain.[11]

Smith renewed negotiations with the British; but the British openly repudiated their prior pledges, and adopted the communist position — demanding, as a condition to granting independence, a new constitution which would guarantee control of the Rhodesian government by negroes.[8]

By the fall of 1965, negotiations between Rhodesia and Great Britain were deadlocked; and Rhodesia was moving inexorably toward a unilateral declaration of independence from Great Britain.

On October 12, 1965, Arthur J. Goldberg (U. S. Ambassador to the UN) spoke to the UN General Assembly, assailing the Rhodesian government, promising that the United States would "take the necessary concrete steps" to halt a Rhodesian declaration of independence in defiance of the British government. Following Goldberg's speech, the UN General Assembly (by a vote of 107 to 2) adopted a resolution urging Great Britain to "take all steps necessary" to keep Rhodesia from declaring her independence. The United States and the 106 other UN nations who voted to condemn Rhodesia for defiant action were, themselves, acting in defiance of the UN Charter. The UN Charter prohibits the UN from intervening in the internal affairs of member nations; and the dispute between Rhodesia and Great Britain is strictly an internal affair of a member nation.

On November 11, 1965, Rhodesia declared its independence from Great Britain. Patterned after the American Declaration of Independence, the Rhodesian Declaration of Independence begins:

"WHEREAS, in the course of human affairs, history has shown that it may become necessary for a people to resolve the political affiliations which have connected them with another people and to assume among other nations the separate and equal status to which they are entitled, and

"WHEREAS, in such event a respect for the opinions of mankind requires them to declare to other nations the causes which impel them to assume full responsibility for their own affairs . . . ."[13]

Public opinion polls in Great Britain reveal that only two percent of the population would approve the use of force against Rhodesia. Large numbers of Britons sympathize with the white minority in Rhodesia, because Great Britain (with fewer than 1 million negroes in a total population of more than 54 million) has a race problem of its own.[14]

With the pressure of the world's liberals and communists upon him to act against Rhodesia, and with his own people against harsh action, Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson declared Rhodesia's action an illegal rebellion against the crown and announced that Great Britain would impose economic sanctions — but promised that military force would not be used.[13]

The Johnson administration denounced the Smith government as a "rebel regime" and promised to support Britain's sanctions.[15] This means that American taxpayers will be forced, directly or indirectly, to pay the bill for whatever action Great Britain takes against Rhodesia. For example, Great Britain has heretofore bought about half of Rhodesia's tobacco crop. British refusal to buy Rhodesian tobacco will hurt Rhodesia; but it will also hurt Britain. Great Britain could buy Rhode-

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sian tobacco with British pounds. Buying tobacco in the United States under normal conditions, she would have to pay in dollars, which she cannot afford to do. There are strong indications President Johnson plans to bail the British out by selling them American tobacco on long-term credit[16] — which is equivalent to giving them our tobacco, since the British have already defaulted on debts to us dating back to World War I.

Early in December, 1965, the British sent jets to Zambia to protect that country against possible invasion from Rhodesia, and said the British air power would be used, if necessary, to protect the Kariba Dam — but denied that British troops would be used aggressively against Rhodesia. The Kariba Dam, jointly owned by Zambia and Rhodesia, is an electric power installation on the Zambezi River; but generating facilities are on the Rhodesian side. The Zambia government professes fear that Rhodesia will cut off electric power from Zambia. The British government suspects that Rhodesia has already mined the dam and will blow it up in the event of invasion from Zambia.[17]

Rhodesia could probably weather the current storm and stand as an independent nation, *if the United States government would not finance her destruction.*

For years, our government has professed enthusiasm for all peoples seeking independence from colonial powers. None of the other new nations which have recently emerged from colonialism actually won their own independence, however. They got their independence because of pressures exerted in their behalf from the United States and elsewhere. Rhodesia is the only nation ever to follow the American example of declaring independence from Great Britain, without permission. Hence, our national sympathies should be with Rhodesia. Good sense and common decency should make us wish success to this gallant outpost of civilization.

The U. S. government has no right or reason to intervene against Rhodesia. We should grant Rhodesia the same diplomatic and economic recognition that we have extended to other new African nations. We should stop giving aid to Rhodesia's enemies. We should not spend one penny to underwrite British action against Rhodesia.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *The Roosevelt Myth*, by John T. Flynn, Garden City Publishing Co., Inc., 1949, p. 334

(2) "United Nations In Africa," *The Dan Smoot Report*, April 15, 1963, pp. 113-20

(3) "Congo Intrigue," *The Dan Smoot Report*, November 19, 1962, pp. 369-76

(4) "Lest We Forget," *The Dan Smoot Report*, August 24, 1964, pp. 265-72

(5) "Congo Tragedy," *The Dan Smoot Report*, January 11, 1965, pp. 9-16

(6) " South Africa," *The Dan Smoot Report*, September 13, 1965, pp. 289-296; reprints available at prices listed at the bottom of page 9 of this *Report*.

(7) "USSR Pledges Full Support For Africans In Rhodesia," *The Worker*, November 21, 1965, p. 2

(8) "Rhodesia And Nyasaland, Federation of," *The Encyclopedia Americana*, Volume XXIII, 1961 Edition, pp. 475-480a; "The Rhodesian Story: A 'Paradise' Built From The Vision Of 180 Settlers," by W. Granger Blair, *The New York Times*, November 12, 1965, p. 16; "Rhodesia's Case For Independence," The Rhodesia Ministry of Information, P. O. Box 8232, Causeway, Salisbury, Rhodesia, October, 1965, 4 pp.; "Rhodesia," by Cliff Smith, *The Herald American*, published in various Southern California towns, October 24, 1965; "The Truth About Rhodesian Independence," advertisement by the government of Rhodesia, *The New York Times*, October 31, 1965, p. 7

(9) "The Other—And First—Rhodesians," by Lawrence Fellows, *The New York Times Magazine*, November 12, 1965, pp. 36-7, 122, 124, 126, 128

(10) "Rhodesian Vote Cut By Boycott," *The New York Times*, November 7, 1964, p. 4

(11) "Nationalism Opponent Romps in Rhodesia," UPI dispatch from Salisbury, *The Dallas Morning News*, May 9, 1965, Sec. 1, p. 23

(12) "U. S. Pledges Help To Block Defiance From Rhodesians," by Raymond Daniell, *The New York Times*, October 13, 1965, pp. 1, 9

(13) "Rhodesia Asserts Independence: Britain Decries Act As Treason And Applies Economic Sanction," by Lawrence Fellows; "Text of the Rhodesian Decree and Smith's Remarks," *The New York Times*, November 12, 1965, pp. 1, 16-7

(14) "Squeeze On Rhodesia: Who Will Really Be Hurt," *U. S. News & World Report*, November 29, 1965, pp. 42-3

(15) "U. S. Pulls Consul Out Of Rhodesia," by Jimmy Banks, *The Dallas Morning News*, November 12, 1965, p. 4A

(16) "Johnson Warning In Rhodesia Crisis Disclosed by U.S.," *The New Times*, November 4, 1965, pp. 1, 2

(17) "British Believe Kariba Power Dam Already Mined, Ready To Be Exploded," AP dispatch from London, *The Dallas Morning News*, December 6, 1965, p. 6A

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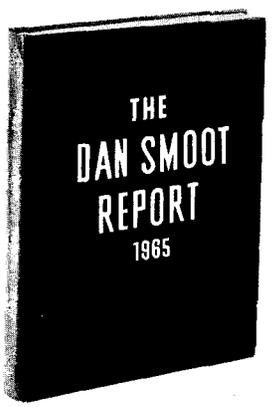

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